TO REMOVE ALL TEMPTATIONS OF THE TENDERLOIN YOUNG WILLIONAIRE'S MOTHER SENDS HIM ON A FOUR YEARS' NOVEL CRUISE.

"Ralph the Rover," Impetuous Scion of a Long Island House, Will Literally Be Kept Off the Earth by His Mother Until He Is Somewhat Toned Down----Air and the Salt Sea Wave for His.

put into execution by the fond mother of a young millionaire, to remove him from the temptations of New York's Tenderloin: She's literally going to keep him off

the earth for four years. Most of the time he will be salling the seas. The rest of his exile will be spent in a balloon.

Ralph Brandreth is the scion of a proud Bellport, L. I., house.

He's twenty-three years old, has an unconquerable fondness for red-his hair is of that hue-and just loves

once he bought a big red motor car on sight. His whole color scheme is

His only vice is impetuosity, but his mother, knowing that this is at the root of all other vices, so feared for him that she decided to take novel from his sight. She was afraid he



RALPH BRANDRETH, Whose Mother Will Keep Him Off the Earth for

世 世 Ralph's Queer Inventory.

gallant auxiliary yawl, Taormina, the One mascot monkey. One rapid fire gun. One voluminous halloon

Photographic Supplies worth \$3,000. A large assortment of rifles, shotguns, and cutlasses. Enough ammunition to last six Three French motor cycles.

Ralph, although in reality the master of all these things, is sailing regis-

ERE'S a brand new plan tered as third mate. He is nominally under command of Capt. Thomas C. Lovelace, formerly commodore of the Panama navy, a bluff old salt who has taken a lively part in many a South American revolution,

A crew of ten sailors accompany them. Dr. Franz Blederman von Tuber is official photographer and physician. Captain Lovelace had met Ralph last year down at Colon, just after the captain had persuaded the San Bias coast Indians to reconsider their determination to secede from Panama. Ralph spent two months on the captain's steam yacht, Orienta, and did not want to buy anything smaller than

Gunning After 'Gators.

the Republic of Panama, or the Bay of

Limon.

He had a fine time with the captain shooting alligators, and when he got home was enthusiastic about life on the tropic waters. This set his mother to thinking. So when she recently heard that the captain was in port, she sent for him and asked him to take her boy off for a long cruise, in order to tone him down a bit, as he had beeen casting longing eyes at some more red

actos on Eighth avenue. Captain Lovelace wanted to be fair, so he told Mrs. Brandreth that \$t would cost a heap o' money to take a boy of Ralph's desires on such a cruise as she proposed.

But the millionaire's mother said she didn't care if it did, and that Ralph wouldn't come into his inheritance until his youngest sister, who is nine, became eighteen.

Captain Lovelace scratched his head. figured this out, and gave in. 姓 特

The Stont Craft Taormina.

Now the auxiliary boat, Taormina, is stout oak craft, 84 feet long, 15 feet beam, and 12 feet draft. Before she was fitted with a motor, she had taken an Austrian count around the world and later was used on a long voyage three Austrian students. motor is so constructed that it will run equally well with kerosene, alcohol, or gasolene. So there is no doubt of her seaworthiness.

Captain Lovelace, be it understood, installed the motor himself. He is a machinist and engineer, besides being a navigator, filibuster, wireless operator, and aeronaut.

The ballon also has a history. It was brought here from France by the aerial explorer and pacemaker Count de la Vaulx, and was bought by Mrs. Brandreth to put Ralph where the chorus girls couldn't catch him.

> 採 火 Taken for a Filibuster.

of Fifty-sixth street, South Brooklyn.

A force of six officers boarded the little craft-from a revenue cutter "What have we here?" asked the "A filibustering expedition

'We aren't carrying more guns than President Roosevelt when he goes huntin' mountain cats," testily replied Captain Lovelace.

"Go ahead and search her, ye dingspiveled landlubbers!"

But the inspectors refused to leave the boat until the captain had signed affidavit that he wasn't a pirate. After the inspectors had been fully convinced that the expedition was a pleasure cruise, with a little science thrown in, the Taormina got as far as the custom house, when they were held up by Secret Service officers. were even denser than the former sleuths and gave clearance papers only after a long wrangle and after they had compelled the captain to sign an affidavit that he wasn't going to take part in any South American revo-

Bound for Kingston.

Finally the much-pestered yacht got The Taormina will steer a course for Kingston, Jamaica,

She will make her first stop at Ja-maica, where photographs of Kingston and the adjacent country will be taken from the balloon. She will then touch South American ports and proceed around Cape Horn and up the western coast to San Francisco. Thence she will cross the Pacific.

The Taormina's alterations and equipment with electric lights and fans to mitigate tropic heat, and so on. has cost about \$20,000, which is much more than the price paid for the yacht.

The rifles will be used also to shoot

strange beasts and birds that may be seen in incursions by cycle or motor launch for the expedition, Dr. von Tuber declares, is going to be scientific as well as personally educational to young Mr. Brandreth. 点 流

Will Learn Navigation.

There is no fun going to sea, the oung man thinks, in the humdrum way of a normal tourist. What he wants is to see things the other fellow has not seen, and to have a good

Mrs. Brandreth Engages Captain to Take Ralph on Cruise

He has a feeling that he may even recover from cravings for red automobiles if he lives in the open most of the time. Then, he is going to learn navigation and come back equipped to take an examination for a master's certificate. He will fly the ensign of the Bellport Yacht Club, of which he

would involve in any appreciable degree the mixing of Mongol and Caucasian What it was willing, and even desired to do in response to the boycott, was to have the official donkeys who have been sitting inside immigration gates, open them to the gentlemen, scholars, professional and business men of China, as to those of other countries without subjecting them to the ladignities of a coolie examination, fumigation and all it was understood that this was done and that it was all that was asked for.—Brooklyn Citizen

To Snoop for Treasure. After leaving Kingston the Taormina will jog slong at a nine-knot rate un-der her 13-horsepower motor, unless

the wind is favorable and she can use ber fine spread of canvas, including a baffoon jib. She will then sail southward, photographing from the sky, harbors, and islands, and whatever

ise may be interesting below. Then she will slip into the Pacific by way of the Straits of Magellan and take in all the islands that she

can find there, incidentally looking for

a few on which tradition and rumor

Toward the end of the four years

she will cruise about the explored places of Europe, and by that time the skipper thinks. Mr. Brandreth, aged

twenty-seven, may feel strong enough to resist his feeling for red.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

This country will not consent to are avasion by a borde of coolles sufficient

in number to change the conditions of the labor market; and it has not now

and never will bave any desire or in

tention to submit to conditions which

have put hidden treasure.



Impetuous Young Millionaire Four Years.

might want to paint Gotham his favor-And so Ralph the Rover will be asalling of strange seas for the next quartet of years

He has taken with him aboard his

Three powerful kerosene "ky-yi" guns.

Ralph named it the Eagle.

The formidable layout of weapons aboard the Taormina aroused the sus-picions of inspectors for the Federal Government just as the yacht was about to sail for South America from the plant of a repair dock at the foot

'n'ell are all these guns?'

YOUNG BRANDRETH AND CAPTAIN SIGHTING REVENUE CUTTER

Lincoln Forgotten by Visitors to Washington

(Continued from First Page.)

pays in a season close to \$500 000, the visitors' portion of the outlay being \$166,666.

How many of these visitors who patronize the hotels, the "rubber-neck" wagons, and the theaters see the famous Lincoln collection?

Well, Mr. Oldroyd charges but 25 cents admission; the house is open to the public every day, at all hours, and yet his income from those who register amounts only to about \$1,000

This, however, does not mean that exactly 4,000 people come to see the collection, for on Lircoln's birthday anniversary it is the custom to admit all visitors free between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. Last Lincoln's birthday there were 1.511 persons in the house, and Mr. Oldroyd obliged to hire attendants to show the visitors about. The average number visiting the Lincoln collection in a year may be roughly estimated at about 5,000—a marvelously poor showing for the Capital City's noto-lously big floating population.

A number of Washingtonians-among them Mr. Oldroyd himself, are inclined to believe that it is the price of admission, for one thing, which keeps the public away. The fact that on the only day in the 365 when admission is free, over a third of the annual number is there at once, strengthens

And it does not signify that the sightseer in this city is a "tightwad," as a usual thing. The figures at the hotels and the theaters prove that the people who come to Washington are not a "lunchbox crowd," but, on the contrary, are good spenders. But it appears they do not like to spend ney to see memorial souvenirs, in one place, where they can see so many igs gratis elsewhere even though they be of lesser historic interest and importance. When they're cut to spend they dip into their pockets willingly; but when they are "seeing the sights they don't want to be opening their

Of course, the Lincoln memorial collection is worth very many times the price of admission-everyone who has seen it will admit this at once. But "It can raise its salary with the visitor who is strolling about to ing the boss."—Baltimore America. seen it will admit this at once.

see things at will, untrammeled, evidently can't get accustomed to paying to see any particular exhibit when he's in this mood. Mr. Oldroyd long has had a plan

that would obviate this condition. It is that of obtaining from Congress an appropriation to throw the house open to the public. He would have the the north and south of the present site and extending to the aney the rear, bought up and two-story buildings erected on the rear portion of each of the lots. In the basement of one of them he would store the special war exhibit of the collection, and he would have fireproof walls built along the entire structure and a die parking made, leading from one the proposed new buildings to the

"I have a fine nucleus for this war collection," said Mr. Oldroyd, "I have 236 varieties of bullets fired around Richmond, showing that in the war the Southern soldiers used almost any kind of a gun that could be discharged. Why, in our Spanish-American war there were only two kinds of bullets used. My bullet collection represents

Mr. Oldroyd says that Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan and Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania are interested in his plan of obtaining an appropriation from Con-

In the event of Congress being willing to buy his collection, Mr. Oldrovd would have an estimate placed on his

new unappraised collection. It is believed that should Congress buy the collection and make some provision for preserving this invaluable much more interest in it would be

taken by the general public.

It has been a matter of wonder among such foreigners as have seen it, that both Congress and the public should seem to take so little interest in the collection. on the conection.

Congress has signified its desire to o something in commemoration of the contential anniversary f his birth, February 12, 1909.

An opportunity is offered.

ONLY THE PEOPLE'S SERVANT.

e rest of us working people "What is that?"

Some Queer Superstitions of Criminals

the real sleuth from headquarters, settling himself near the telephone in the back room of the corner sanctuary and lighting up another evil-smelling eigar. "It's queer what superstitions crooks do have. They've more'n sailormen and their notions are a heap more fool-

T've collected a few thieves' superstitions in my time, and if you're interested I'll tell you a few of 'em.

"Well, in the first place, if you are on your way to rob a bank, he told me, and see a squint-eyed woman coming, hurry back and take a new start. you get the first peep at her. Get the on her, so to speak. Then cross your fingers-vour left fingers. This'll make the hoodoo as powerless as a toy

phia crook that robbed a bank. Just as he was about to dynamite the vault the cross-eved janitor, who was looting the president's wine cellar on his own book, faced him

"The crook crossed his fingers before janitor, who was drunk, could catch his eye. So the hoodso was

"The thief was pinched, but he wasn't a bit scared, though, for he knew he'd got the drop on the squint eyed man, so he was safe. Next day he faced the judge looking real innocent, and, though the evidence against him, he was discharged. Then he wound up. I heard, by eloping with the prosecuting attorney's sister-in-

"There's another way to break the hoodoo of a cross-eyed look into your eye. That's by touching a hunchback's hump with your hand. It'll go hard with you if you don't get the drop on the squint-eyed person, and can't find a hunchback that'll let you rub his hump. Six months is the usual thing for such a combination of luck as that, the crooks say.

"This hunchback business isn't all plain sailing, it seems. These are certain secrets about it that you've got One is that you must tap the hump with your left hand, and word 'Schenectady quickly bac ward. Just how this pronunciation goes I don't know. When I asked a crook friend about it he

"Never you mind; it'll come to you easy at the proper time. And if it doesn't you won't be free from the hoodoo of the cross-eyed man or woman, and you might as well quit for the jig is up and it'll be mighty serious.

"Again," continued the detective after relighting his cigar, "it's bad luck for a crook to leave a hat or coat or umbrella on a bed while cleaning out a house. The crook who told me this said he knew a man in politics who once robbed a brewer's seaside house and carted away \$40,000 worth of silver plate in a plumber's truck. It was big loot, and the job was neatly

'On reaching their hiding place, his pai turned, panic-stricken, and

"It's all up with us. I've left me coat an' umbrener on the guys bed reimst de piane."

Just then a black cat came into the room. The pal caught the cat of the tail, pulled out three white nairs. burned them over the name of a candle he had used at a wake the night before, and that killed the boo-

I don't believe him, the brewer sent around the coat and ambrella with a polite note, saying that as the two were a power in polites and had worked for his ticket, he wouldn't give 'em away till after election.' Now the crook swears by all that was lovely that but for the luck o' catchin' that cat and havin' the candle handy, they'd ha' got twenty years, because their names was on some pawntickets

"Crooks call it bad luck to visit a pal in prison awaiting action by the grand jury, and I guess that's right enough, though not as they mean it. They say that if you're a crook and your partner gets arrested, it will certainly hoodee his case and perhaps send him to the penitentiary, even if you drop in at the Tombs to cheer him with the news that you've \$6,000 worth of queer coin in circulation an' will send him the best lawyer in town, But you can stay away and send the

lawyer and not hurt his case in the

"Crooks believe that so firmly that when we hear of a crook visiting a pal in priso ; we know he's an amateur. "Haven't you any first-hand infor-mation about hoodoos?" the sleuth was asked as he paused for another

'Not exactly first hand," was the reply, "but here's a funny case I was concerned in myself:

"A guy pinched a pocketbook in an avenue saloon. A second-story chap that had it in for him and was working for me on the quiet, tipped me off to him as he was passing the pocketbook to the bartender. The guy saw him, and he must have knocked nearly a pint of teeth down the fellow's throat. But he was game, and testied against the thief at the trial.

"It looked like a sure case. The ok's own lawyer said he'd sure get ten years, and I thought he'd get

"When all the testimony was in the guy sees a hunchback talking to his lawyer, and, putting his left hand on the hump, he says. Hello, old man, The hunchy looks him full in the

face, smiles like a May morning, and You're all right; don't be

WHEN NEW YORK HAD INCOME TAX

For the first time since 1863, the State of New York faces the prospect of an Income tax. The special taxation commission, appointed by Governor Higgins a year ago, will report on Tuesday, and in expectation of a fight, those interested in the matter have been investigating the workings of the income tax when it was in force in this city during the war, forty-three years ago.

A small volume of little more than 106 pages contains the names of all the Sco.000 and \$50.000 was 483.

The number with incomes between \$20.000 and \$50.000 was 483.

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The number with incomes between \$20.000 and \$50.000 was 483.

The number with incomes between \$20.000 and \$50.000 was 183.

A small volume of little more than 100 pages contains the names of all the millionaires of that day, and of other persons with incomes large enough to tax. It affords a remarkable contrast to the millionaires of today.

A. T. Stewart, "The Merchant Prince," with an income of \$1.842.637, headed the list of millionaires of that day. Many names now foremost among the wealthy of this city appear in the little volume, notably the Astors. But the names of many millionaires, figuring then among the wealthiest persons of the city, have deappeared.

If the proposed incomes in the little volume, the wealthiest persons of the city, have deappeared.

If the proposed income than \$20,000 and \$50,000 was 483. The number with incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,600 was 198.

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The number with incomes between \$50,000,000 and \$100,600 was 74.

Upward of \$50,000 and \$100,600 was 74.

If proposed the income tax list are:

New Yorkers' Incomes.

Arnold, \$90,000 Arnold \$50,000,000 and \$100,600 was 198.

The number with incomes between \$50,000,000 and \$100,600 was 198.

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dsappeared.

If the proposed income tax goes through, the list of taxable incomes will make up a formidable volume beside which the little volume of forty-three years ago will be but a trifle. The introduction of the little book containing the list of New Yorkers whose incomes were taxable says:

Millionaires of That Day. The largest income returned is \$1,843,-The largest income returned is \$1,83.

33. and the smallest \$1 and, as a matof course, the largest war tax in 1863 was \$2,181.85 and the smallest 5 cents. It must be carefully noted, too, that the large revenue here spoken of was mainly derived from business, and not from rents or other investments. This is true of many of the larger incomes recorded in the following pages, and must be borne in mind when comparing the taxability of the people of this country as compared with those of Europe, where most of the larger incomes are derived from rents or government securities, the results of labor or speculation capitalized centuries ago. Indeed, the income record here is not an absolute test of the wealth of a man for the wealth of the wealth of a man for the wealth of the model of the man for the wealth of the model of the model of the man for the wealth of the wealth of the model of 637, and the smallest \$1, and, as a mat-

John Hecker, \$57,tor, \$838,525; W. B. Mrs. Kane), \$5.008; 'ee for J. J. Astor

(trustee for stor (trustee loyd Aspin-man, \$93,000; Benedict, 000; James vies, \$65,645;

record here is not an absolute test of the wealth of a man, for many of our richer fellow-citizens have their means in stock companies of various kinds, the income tax upon whose dividends is paid by the companies themselves, and does not, therefore, appear in these pages.

Indeed, the income transfer income the income tax upon whose dividends is paid by the companies themselves, and does not, therefore, appear in these pages.

RISING FROM BARBARISM

New Jersey keeps ahead of us in some things, and one of them in its treatment of river pollution. It has adopted the principle that natural water courses are not the proper receptacles for sewage. In accordance with this idea, the reclamation of the Passaic river, which has long been overtaxed with the duty of carrying to the sea the refuse of Paterson and Newark, is in prospect. A measure to accomplish this, which has been agreed to by the representatives

laid before the New Jersey Legislature. Another move in this work of purifying the streams of New Jersey which is of more immediate interest to Philadelphia is the notice recently given to the city of Trenton by the New Jersey State Sewerage Commission that it must cease using the Delaware river for the disposal of sewage on and after Janu-ary 1, 1911. This means that in the next four years Trenton must reconstruct its sewer system so that it shall not discharge into the Delaware. It will cost the Should eat with the dog and sleep With the cow. Trenton something to make this change and the treatment of its sewage gather

where any service all right; don't be afraid.

"Next morning the judge nearly knocks all of us off our feet by saying."

"I near believed in hoodoos myself that day, for if it wasn't a hunchy that saved that feller I don't know what it was."

And the real thing sleuth, having finished his cigar, got up and said it was time to report to the old man.

WISDOM OF AN EMPIRICIST.

A carefully selected enemy is more valuable than two ordinary friends.

There is no flattery so comforting as envy.

Rendering a service to small souls is dangerous. It arouses in them a sense of inferiority that distils the venom of envy and hatred.

Loyalty is not always a virtue.

Loyalty is not always a virtue.

Loyalty is not always a virtue.

No politician can get rich on an official salary. But many politicians are rich.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Into the filter basin at Torresdale, even by the belaware a litter will be unpointed by the sewage of Trenton.

This will sweeten the Delaware allitate, but how about the Pennsylvania and Torresdale, even by the Lehware a littree, but how about the Pennsylvania at Torresdale, even by the Lehware a littree, but how about the Pennsylvania at Torresdale, even by the Lehware a litree, but how about the Pennsylvania at Torresdale, even by the Lehware a litree, but how about the Pennsylvania than the provision and the floor of the tempt of the tempt of the state says to municipality shall permit the flow of this state says to municipality shall permit the behavare as litree, but how about the Pennsylvania at laborers enter there, too?

Chicago Record-Herald.

PRAYER.

Three doors there are the tempt when the pennsylvania and tapply to existing sewer systems. The pollution supplied that two ordinary friends.

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—Chicago Record-Herald.

Chancellor Day and the Laborer.

Dear old Chance. Thinks that the poor man gets too much pay. Thinks that the man who must toll in from both I wark and Patterson, will be Warped and worn-out when he's forty years old, Gets too much pay for the labor he gives, And should live as a serf in his misery

> Kind old Chancellor Day Thinks that the man who keeps workwhile the millionaire lolis in luxurious

Or goes to view wonders beyond the

Sweet old Chancellor Day Thinks that the toiler who never may ed under another system will be more expensive yearly than the cheap and nasty plan of emptying it into the Delaware. Nevertheless it must be done, and after 1940 the Delaware water pumping into the filter basin at Torresdale, even the document of the way he will be document there to a specific to the man and the cheap and never may rest till be rests in his grave.

When Day goes to Heaven, ah, what will be document there to a specific to the cheap and never may rest till be rests in his grave.

February 10, 1907

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